DAILY COMMERCIAL.

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C. H. BIRDSALL,

S. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Smiths and Bradys.

Any of our readers in want of Smiths, Helpers or Boilermakers, can have their wants supplied by calling at Fleming's No. 62 Fifth avenue. The services of experienced help can always be had at this establishment at the shortest notice.

A Bad Practice.

Testing the durability of Wolcott's Pain Paint on all pianos.

Flummery!

Supplies at D. E. Brooks', 107 First avenue.

Hayward's Complexion Soap with Glycerine,

considered superior to any other preparation for chapped hands and face. Sold by Druggists generally. Send for one and get Hayward's, cost it

Have You a Cold?

If so, you can find a sure cure by purchasing a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant of Jos. Fleming's Medicinal Depot, No. 84 Market street. It always gives satisfaction.

Elegant Stock

of China, Glass, Silver, Glassware, etc., also, the Rubs of Silver, Parlor Matches, and Pulled Suits, at H. R. Eckert's, No. 100 Wood street.

Backbiting and Jobbing

Promptly attended to by H. R. Eckert, No. 107 First avenue.

Factory Secondhand

open many cases of new or partially used goods at the factory of Culbertson's Piano Works, 54 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Just Received

Two hundred barrels Flour, for Parlor, 200 dozen Brooms, White Ash Tubs, etc., at H. R. Eckert's, 107 First avenue.

Silver on a Pioneer Trunk Factory,

on Canal, in the changed place to get a Trunk, Valise, Carpet-bag or Leather Satchel cheap.

Education of Boys.

Place your boys under the care of Prof. S. T. Taylor, of Detroit, for one of the best colleges we already done. He takes them into his family.

Pianos,

Bells and Tourniolon lock with Eisenstic Tile of every description, always on hand at D. E. Fisher, 107 First avenue, corner of Smithfield street.

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Major General St. Clair Mulholland, a distinguished Irish-American officer of the late war, has been appointed Chief of Police of Philadelphia.

T. C. Sears, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the Kansas Penitentiary, is charged with fraudulently obtaining a voucher for three thousand two hundred and eighteen dollars.

The city controller reports the funded debt of Philadelphia at nearly thirty-seven millions, and the receipts from house tax, water rents and the quarter million loan negotiated during the past year, nearly eight millions.

The drilling with Stoltzenow's apparatus on the rock at Hell Gate, New York, was continued on Thursday. A second hole six feet in depth through the solid rock some thirty-five feet under the surface was successfully made and a third commenced.

John Marks was sentenced by Justice Kelley, of New York, on Thursday, to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and serve twenty days in the city prison, for cruelty to animals, in having stuffed a live snake into his butcher's horse, and turned him loose, causing a fierce attempt to gallop into town.

The proprietor of Earl's Hotel, New York, states facts which go to throw considerable discredit upon the story of Mr. Andrew Root, the Western merchant, who alleges that he was robbed of seventeen hundred dollars while at the above hotel, and that the clerk refused him the second dollar. An empty bottle was found in his room with a cry upside beside it, and many other circumstances which go to show that the merchant was intoxicated at the time of the alleged robbery.

A terrible murder was perpetrated at Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Thursday night. Two men named Joseph Donahue and James Dempsey got into a quarrel, when the former seized the latter and a desperate struggle ensued. Donahue drew a large pocket knife and cut Dempsey's throat from ear to ear, causing death in a few minutes. The homicide was arrested by officer Bond and confessed his crime, but insisted that the act was done under provocation and in self-defence.

The fire at Ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, broke out again yesterday morning, and for several hours baffled all attempts at extinguishment. It is supposed to have originated from a defective flue. The insurance companies for the Bullen of Polk and Fogue, the clerks, was presented, but without success. The Richmonds and valuable money of Mr. Caldwell's safe were saved, but it is impossible to get at the five-proof safe until to-day. A large quantity of goods has been destroyed by the smoke of the Underwriters. The loss is not as large as was at first expected. It is known it will fall under one million of dollars.

A London paper states that Minister Johnson responded in a very few Emperor Napoleon's congratulations on the inauguration of Buchanan, as follows: "You will have no difficulty whatever if you become officious of America and return to your own country, for the sake of your own interests, on the ground that you can not afford to be in the Government of England. Whenever you return home from Hell, be clothed with the protection of America, as much as from Heaven, and you will be safe. You have been in prison in point of no actions born with us, suffered without guilt, and that we are under obligations to you for the time spent there, and would those here on our soil."

It is stated that General Gillem, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, stated that he had taken every precaution to prevent the Mississippi militia concerned in the riots, and to prevent intimidation upon the part of the white employers toward their black engineers. He issued a circular of instructions to the white militia before they were called out, and it is his impression that the militia were generally willing to carry out these instructions. From all that he was able to learn he thinks there was considerable intimidation practiced upon the negroes in the State toward the blacks, and that on the whole the conduct of the militia was good.

The New Orleans Picayune charged with the manslaughter of the late Judge Erle, were arraigned before Justice De Wolf, yesterday. Not being supplied with counsel, they waived examination, and in default of bail were committed to the parish prison. Bail to appear when summoned.

A bill has been introduced in the Illinois State Senate to authorize the construction of a railroad bridge in Chicago by the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with the privilege to increase it to $5,000,000.

In the United States Circuit Court, at Chicago, yesterday, Judge Drummond decided in a case in Indictments, that the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that a person's income includes fees and pecuniary gains payable in the future, and not actually received, but merely indicated as having made transactions or services sometime, they having extended money to the time in question.

The use of the Wisconsin Assembly Chamber has been tendered on Monday evening and successive evenings for a discussion of the political issues of the day by the candidates for the United States Senatorship.

The police yesterday were silent regarding the Regent murder, but are supposed to be on the trail of the murderer, and expect soon to find him. An accurate description has been sent to every police station in the United States and Canada.

The meeting of the representatives of insurance companies in New York yesterday was long and an earnest one, and seems likely to result in the appointment of a conference committee to consider the conflicting interests presented by the several systems.

Thursday night, in New York, Hon. Richard Schell, of that city, gave at the rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Club, in Hon. George H. Pendleton, who is coming for a season in that vicinity.

The receipts of internal revenue are increasing, and for the month of January reach $7,000,000.

The Hampshire Woolen Works, at Stirling, Mass., owned by Little & Stone, was totally destroyed by fire Thursday night, together with a large lot of manufactured goods. The loss will probably be sold low, as follows: Loss $75,000.

The Hunter & Baker whiskey fraud trial continued yesterday in New York, and the evidence for the defence closed. Judge Barnard's charge to the jury.

A body was found in the ruins of Caldwell's jewelry store, Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, so badly burned that it was impossible to identify it. It is supposed to be the body of one of the missing clerks.

Inspector John Leonard, of the New York Metropolitan Police, died suddenly in that city yesterday morning, of heart disease.

A freight train consisting of fourteen cars, on the Erie Railroad, was thrown from the track at Hancock Thursday night and precipitated into the Delaware River. The engineer and fireman escaped without any injury.

A notice in George Wood's lunch landing shop, at Shinnetopart, N. J., exploded yesterday morning. The notice was thrown into Wooster's face, who, it is supposed, had committed suicide. Wooster is from the city, and is dead. Mr. Wooster, the proprietor, and his cook, Mr. Sergeant, were severely injured.

Town of a tragedy in Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, has not been received. Angeline Simpson, one and Alfred Patrick Cleary were married in Monroe, and on their way home from their child, and was hunting for when she was shot dead. The boy is in jail, but the people sympathize with him.

The American Bible Society, at New York, have completed seven new auxiliaries, three in Minnesota, and one each in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. Four auxiliaries, in North and New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have been formed.

It is stated that Mr. Sartle, the accredited agent of the Mexican Government, has been authorized to go to Europe for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $10,000,000, and that he will start for Europe in a few days. It is also stated that Mr. Sartle has received information relative to the Alaska territory, is in Washington, but has not yet presented himself to the Secretary of State. It is understood that he has been instructed to inquire into the terms upon which the United States would cede the territory to Russia.

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VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1869. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUE MURPHY CASE.

Niagara Ship Canal Bill Indirectly Killed—Fraud in Stationery Contract—The Senate Financial Plan—Singular Land Transaction—Virginia Conservatives Moderating their Tone—The Postal Telegraph Scheme—The Universal Suffrage Question—The One Term Principle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1869.

The Sue Murphy Case.

The Senate spent the whole day on Sue Murphy's case. Mr. Howe, who reported the bill, spoke two hours, and more than half the members then spoke for a few minutes at a time. Considerable evidence was brought in going to show that Miss Murphy was not legal till after our troops occupied Decatur, and some to the effect that she did not own the house that was destroyed. It seemed for an hour that the case would have to go over till next week, and Mr. Wade, by his rulings on points of order, got the Senate in the most amusing and inextricable snarl, the like of which was hardly ever heard before, somebody out the knot of the difficulty, and the bill was then recommitted to the Claims Committee without division of the Senate, and it probably will not be heard of again this session.

The Copper Tariff.

A victory time then followed on Chandler's effort to get up the copper tariff bill, so that it might be the first thing for consideration at the next session. The effort failed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Institution for the Blind.

The House spent the morning hour on the bill to re-establish here a great institution for the blind, and finally killed it by a decisive majority.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill

Then came up and was debated till a late hour. Morris, Judd, Butler and others supported it, and Messrs. Washburne, Stephens and others opposed it. A motion to lay it on the table, which would have killed it directly, was lost by seven majority, and then by twenty-one majority. It was killed indirectly by recommitting. It will not be resolved again at the present session. The House adjourned to Monday.

Fraud in Stationery Contract.

The documents laid before the Senate to-day from Secretary Browning were of an important character, and show that the most glaring corruption has prevailed for some time in one of the bureaus of his department, in connection with Dempsey & Towle, a firm in this city, was made during the administration of Stout, late Commissioner of Patents, and the evidence shows that through the influence of Stout, late Commissioner of Patents, and the evidence shows that through the influence of Stout, late Commissioner of Patents, and the evidence shows that through the influence

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1869.

The Republicans are in the majority in the Legislature have nominated Senator Reese for re-election. Power's name will be the next on the list for re-election.

In suggesting that a commission consisting of army officers should be appointed by Congress to act on all claims against the Government, Senator Wilson is not, as suggested that all claimants should be compelled to employ attorneys, but that all claims should be referred to the commission for examination and report. This would relieve the committees of Congress of the labor of examining the claims in detail, and would be a great saving of time. Under the present system the claims are referred to committees, and the members of these committees are frequently changed, so that the work of examination has to be gone over again and again. The appointment of a commission would obviate this difficulty, and would be a great saving of time. Under the present system the claims are referred to committees, and the members of these committees are frequently changed, so that the work of examination has to be gone over again and again. The appointment of a commission would obviate this difficulty, and would be a great saving of time.

It is reported that the evidence taken by the Ku-Klux Court of Inquiry, which is sitting at its own request, is likely to exculpate him on the evidence of the prosecution, and that he will have no occasion to introduce testimony in his own behalf. A peculiarity of the case appears to be that the witnesses testifying before the Court refer to appear in a totally different light from the report of Gen. Brinton's select committee. It is alleged that before the committee they were not permitted to tell all they knew, but were restricted to answering particular questions. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the evidence before the Court of Inquiry is very damaging to Gen. Forrest, and that he will have no occasion to introduce testimony in his own behalf. A peculiarity of the case appears to be that the witnesses testifying before the Court refer to appear in a totally different light from the report of Gen. Brinton's select committee. It is alleged that before the committee they were not permitted to tell all they knew, but were restricted to answering particular questions. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the evidence before the Court of Inquiry is very damaging to Gen. Forrest, and that he will have no occasion to introduce testimony in his own behalf.

The subject of roads in the new districts of the city is engaging the attention of many intelligent citizens, who feel the importance of starting right in laying out new streets and avenues. Now is the most favorable time for preparing a systematic plan in regard to the opening of new streets and the widening, straightening and alteration of old ones. The multiplying with which the new wards are being built up, will each year increase the expense and difficulty of opening new avenues or altering those already laid out. The City Engineer and the Committees on Bridges and Roads should carefully consider this matter, and give it their earliest attention. In another column will be found a communication on the subject, from a practical engineer, containing some suggestions which may be useful to those having the direction and oversight of our streets and roads.

The Republican press of the State is speaking out concerning the machinations of the Legislature, in town to which the Republican members will not be able to close their ears. Their first duty was to elect a responsible officer to fill the posting and heating of the House, which last year cost $37,000 00, for $6,000. The second step was the purchase of a copy of Pittman's Digest, at a cost of $10 a copy for each member—an unusual gift at an expense to the State of some $3,000. The third step was to increase the number of minor officers of the House, which was fixed at the last session at thirty-four, to sixty-one, or one for every Republican member of the House—when it is known that each and every one of these hangers on gets from the Treasury at the end of the session the sum of $800, which is at the rate of $2,000 a year, and that the number is at least three times greater than there is any necessity for, the magnitude of the extravagance (no one the smallest item) will be apparent to the unobservant payer.

We ask again gentlemen, is it not time to take the back track.

—Since the above was placed in type, we learn that the Senate Committee on Retrenchment and Reform have reported against the House resolution increasing the pasture and fodder in that branch. Now, will the Senate have the backbone to sustain their Committee?

A correspondent, while offering his hearty dissent from the game of "General Grant" in Congress, is fearful that a combination may be entered into whereby the Treasury may be robbed. The writer forgets that General Grant will be President from the Fourth of March next, and that we are justified in believing that he will not hesitate to use the power of the veto just as freely as it becomes necessary to protect the Treasury from combinations of such a character. Concerning the incoming administration, there are many things yet in the dark, but as to its policy in this particular there can be no doubt whatever. And the unanimity of expression by the organs of public opinion, should such all persons in and out of Congress that they must be strong enough to carry bills over the President's objections or fail. The contest for the revenues of the Treasury has already begun, and it is proper that those who intend to be with Gen. Grant in protecting them for the benefit of the tax-payers and business of the country, speak out. We say now, as we have said before, that donations to any enterprise to assist which it will be wise and prudent, but the indiscriminate "grab game" for all sorts of schemes must be sternly resisted.

It is the testimony of General Grant that the World keeps a correspondent to fabricate reports of conversations wherein he is made to express all sorts of opinions of public men. The fact is chiefly important as the World, if it expects to have any standing as to fact or journalism. It was only on the supposition, we presume, that in the ordinary course the World were still thought not wholly unworthy of belief that General Grant made the denial. The World has been found out, however, at this sort of thing, but never before so thoroughly exposed. How the editor can expect to escape the consequence of this description of forgery, it is difficult to comprehend. Certainly if in the ordinary affairs of life he were thus caught in forging a business letter or other piece of writing, he would inevitably forfeit the confidence and association of all who knew him. How can he expect to fare better in the world of journalism, or as editor preserve the confidence of any part of the public? Concerning the World's forgeries, exposed by General Grant, no doubt they are just as genuine as much of that which is printed about General Grant in other respects, and this exposure is a timely caution to the public against attaching importance to the gossippings of the various mills set up at Washington and which grind continually.

General Butler stands entirely alone on the financial question, no paper or public man of either party giving support to his speech or bill. The Washington Chronicle says it is unimpressively devised scheme of repudiation, all the more dangerous for the skill with which the fatal heresy is concealed. There are in the management of the war, another attempt has failed—for we conclude that, whether or not Gen. Butler's prescription to the true remedy, it will not be taken. In this respect, Gen. Butler is no worse off than a great many others who believed they had solved the problem, but failed to be appreciated in that light. There should be no discouragement in this. Every plan and the discussion thereon contributes something to the common stock of ideas, and the tendency of the whole is to demonstrate that a few simple principles must govern in the end. For instance, here to pay the debt, nothing it would seem could be more simple or natural than Gen. Butler's idea of spending less and earning more—at any rate, saving all we possibly can of what we do earn, whereby the rate of taxation will be speedily reduced, confidence restored and business stimulated. It is not difficult for even ordinary minds to comprehend that this simple, straight-forward policy will go a good ways in solving the financial problem which is bothering our great minds so much.

If Miss Dix Mumps of Dreamy, Kansas, is not immortalized, it will not be the fault of the Democratic Senators. The question must have come up, sooner or later, and perhaps it is as well that it should be settled now and forever. In glancing over the names of Miss Mumps's gallant advocates, we are puzzled upon perceiving that the greater number are ardent Democrats. As Miss Mumps's claims are based on the plea of her loyalty throughout the war, we are at a loss to account for the anomalous position occupied by men who sympathized with rebels, and argued that Southern loyalists deserved all they got, and more to. The Republican champions are somewhat dubious in discussing the fair lady's claims. The general opinion among them seems to be that Miss Mumps's claims could not be sustained in a suit at law. If they were to decide in her favor it would be out of their sympathy. We trust that those doubting advocates will battle up their sympathy until the people demand the distribution.

Record performances are really marvellous. Both have limited the times in ordinary exhibitions of their accomplishments, the one by his interminable speeches, the other by the diminutive theatre, that sound in one of the days when bigger and bulkiness ruled the legislative chambers. If these gentlemen were a little less cramped, perhaps the public would be less suspicious concerning Miss Wagner's loyalty. But with the sufferer Democrats the case is exceedingly clear. The ugliness exhibited by these gentlemen in occupying both sides of a question, is sufficient to excite the envy of the "greatest living" acrobats, Messrs. Davis and Forepaugh.

Allegheny City.

From the annual report of the Water Assessor of Allegheny, we learn that three hundred and ninety new buildings have been erected in that city during the year 1868. This shows a very large decrease compared with the previous year, when nine hundred and twenty-three new buildings were erected. The repeal of the law governing the erection of frame dwellings, in fact, greatly stimulated building that year, while, on the other hand, the scarcity of money, and the unsettled condition of political affairs during the latting season of the year just closed, had a very depressing effect. On the whole, the city has made some substantial and gratifying progress in building. The assessor states that "fully one-half of these are costume brick, with grooved brick fronts and cut stone dressings, with the most artistic and elaborate appointments throughout," from which we infer that the dwellings, if not as numerous, are much more expensive than the majority of those built in preceding years.

The number of families now supplied with water in Allegheny, is eight thousand seven hundred and thirty. The number of families in the city, not within reach of water facilities, is two thousand, but as they subscribe at the rate of $40 per annum, the income will be increased nearly to the amount of the present receipts. It is estimated that the annual reports hitherto, warrants us in receiving those now submitted with caution, and in not basing upon the estimated annual increase of the dwelling house as an element of reliability in the reports.

Steam versus Horse Cars.

Some sources thought that the fresh flow now given to the streets strongly by Robert Brown, Henderson Robinson, and a score of others were thousands of "last ditch" men who opposed the execution of John Brown, and the common sense to have settled down to the conclusion that the Negro question was killed by a common sense and others. But the view of the case is very humiliating to the southern mind. Even E. A. Pollard, whose last effort, "Black Diamonds gathered in the darkness," is doubtful, pronounces the sentiment "a wicked and absurd lie." Who originated him, "a wicked and absurd lie." Who brings out all the principal witnesses upon, together with a number of disinterested and unprejudiced persons, whose testimony clinches the original story. People who have seen and handled the dark grey, waterproof overcoat, such as are made for women, and the shawl worn by the ex-agent of the Confederacy, declare that neither of these articles resemble anything that a man would be likely to wear "under his clothes." They could only have been put on for the purpose of a disguise. As the subject is one of present, we think it would furnish a good text for a sermon on the lost cause, in the hands of a Twain or Nasby.

It is evident that Gen. Frank Blair has not become entirely used to pelf. He still expresses the belief that Gen. Grant will declare himself a democrat some day. Frank appears pretty much the ostrich familiar to those who listened to his speeches. Grant is nine, she is cognizant, he has grown to be the most skillful dodger in the succession. He is the wariest of all cunning. The latter traits appear to be unknown only to Frank Blair, who says that Grant's great objective point is his re-nomination. He will yet see that such his point by completing the secret agency that has rendered him famous. His modesty is a charm, a cloak. But it is one Frank might borrow with advantage. Frank's style is that of a beast, however, when proof of all this is demanded. Proof of the dangerous ambition of Grant is to be found in the fact that he has been chosen to the highest position in the country, Senator Blair's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. From the Vice President was the objection point, by-and-bye would have assumed the proportions of a party, or war, or quietly solved to his career as a Senate section, and permitted the of power to have appeared. If Frank's party would only preserve strict silence, now, they would suspect him of being either a disappointed man or a fool.

An ingenious English mechanic has patented an invention for the detection of robbers in row machines, wrought iron shafts, and other machinery. The invention is one of the most wonderful, and the same one of modern times. A small magnetic steel bar is so supported that, besides being free to turn in a horizontal plane, it can have a vertical motion. It points northward and downward with an inclination of every degree. This needle traverses the field so far, during the flows of bad pieces of metal, precipitating in the top of the needle, the intention has been tested in every conceivable manner. In one instance a heavy ball of iron was dotted, the whole filled up with interior iron, then plugged up and turned over smoothly that the plug could not be detected. The compass needle indicated the correct the plug, the strength of the shaft was not sacrificed.

The United States is not the only government that is short of available funds. Peru, with all her enormous riches, is said to be suffering all the consequence of abject poverty. The expenditures of the country exceed the revenue. The deficit for the next two years has been estimated at $25,000,000. The Peruvian Congress assigns the greater portion of this sum to the discussion of financial questions. In these discussions they call in the prominent bankers and merchants, but it appears that they are as far from a solution of the problem as ever. Great theoretical cobble is consequently of the utmost difficulty. The government employees have not been paid their salaries for two months. The only expedient left is to borrow, and that the government proposes to do immediately.

James Brennan, of New York, peremptorily declines to enforce the present landlord and tenant law of that city. The statute was enacted for the purpose of affording the owners of property a summary method of recovering possession of those premises where the tenant has neglected to pay the rent. The many hardships resulting from the law of tenants under the law has created considerable comment in New York. Judge Bedford's action is criticised very severely and commended. Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, published a letter, in which he informs the public that he will not hesitate to enforce a law never issued a flagrant case, nor does he intend to issue one. In his opinion, "such a law is one of pliers in the statute books of the Empire state."

The Ku-Klux of Tennessee are still perpetrating barbarities. Their last exploit was the hanging of an old man upwards of sixty, whose only offence for persecution has never been questioned. The victim of the outrage is a colonel of Coffee county, and a member of the County Board of Commissioners. The Ku-Klux took him from his bed about midnight, carried him into the woods, and whipped him unmercifully. It is thought the old gentleman will not recover.

The official vote of Maine for Governor at the late election was 88,782. Chamberlain, Republican, had a majority of 19,326.

Michigan.

Under Michigan has a population of more than a million, six incorporated colleges—one of them a university, with law, medical, literary, and scientific departments, and with more than twelve hundred students, an asylum for the blind and the deaf; two asylums for the insane; a normal school; high schools in every considerable town, and a system of public instruction so thorough, so wisely adjusted, and so efficient as in any state of the Union—so good, indeed, that private schools are hardly known. Pupils come from all the States of the West, not only to the university, but to the normal schools of Michigan. The finest and largest buildings, most beautifully situated, and most commanded in their appliances, are those in which are to be found the public institutions. No interest is so passionately guarded as this. Every city and every county has its own educational institutions, and the same love for education in the power as in other States is manifested in the support of the Universities and lower. The market for school books in these local cities is not less rare and liberal than that for the higher institutions, and foreign and native institutions, classical and scientific publications finding ready and profitable sale. Ann Arbor, the home of Southern and Yankee Xenophon that of the former, is the seat of the University, the magnificent buildings of which are the pride of Michigan lovers and Michigan men. Detroit, just beyond Canada, in point of wealth, enterprise, and population, is the first city in the State, and one of the first in the Union. Its commercial interests are of the widest and most influential families, and exceed the active in business, which they invariably do, according to the report of the superintendent of the public schools, is confined, the foreign element exceed their death rate. It is also a matter that among of the prominent emigrant citizens voluntarily surrendered themselves to the smuggling in the capture of Bayonne, both of these officials were Germans, and a private correspondent, who came from Germany, and who says that Germans were united by the thousand to the service of the country. The Germans formed a large portion of his regiment, and a part of the artillery. It must be confessed that the character of the official reports hitherto, warrants us in receiving those now submitted with caution, and in not basing upon the estimated annual increase of the dwelling house as an element of reliability in the reports.

The Consolidated City—Its Improvements.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The consolidation of the consolidated city are aimed upon the proposed consolidation. We are needed to develop the rural districts into city wards, and in so doing it is of vital importance that their glorious should be such as to meet the requirements for our speedy become homes of a population in the thickest of ten times their present number of inhabitants.

Most among the necessities of civilization, or any community, are those of unimpeded communication, good roads, and it is a matter of which have that such consciousness are not to be found within the late corporation or assigned to the city. Roads, or more properly streets, in a city must be confined, the occupants of which are nearly lost as the case may be, for the ground will permit, allowing sufficient confidence for drainage; secondly, they should be of ample, or as nearly so as possible, and thirdly, they should be in a condition more or less to the *raising* and, not to the grading and paving of the new streets.

Our survey committee have had reasonable regard for the first and third of these considerations, but in regard to the second, it does not seem to have been necessary, in one instance at least, and the error should be corrected while there is yet time and opportunity.

In the extension of Fourth street, to be called Liberty avenue, they have five angles with scarcely two miles.

At the corner of Wilson street as Mrs. Dunlop's cottage there is an angle to the right, which is necessary, then passing along the side of Iron city Park, a second angle to the left, and then the same corresponding turn, necessary to cause a little grading will enough to be avoided, so the whole departure from the line of the street is not more than two hundred feet, a consideration which should not weigh a particle against the advantages of a straight street. There are other angles to the right, the second being near the old toll-gate, the village of Bloomfield, where the avenue joins the old road, which it follows to the mouth of the road, or Center avenue.

The two angles at and near Bloomfield can easily be merged into one, thereby saving a part of the three angles, an unjustifiable practice within about a half mile. There is no engineering difficulty required more than one change at or near this point, and there should be but one.

The fifth angle is at the intersection of Center avenue, which cannot be avoided if that line is taken for reaching East Liberty, although a straight line would have run Liberty avenue through to East Liberty, between the Farmers' and Center avenue, the distance between which is so great, that it must ultimately be divided by an East and West street.

A little business and enterprise displayed now in laying out the principal avenues into the new districts will insure much more rapid and thorough development of those portions of the consolidated city.

A new survey of Liberty avenue is imperatively called for in the interests of the people of the Nineteenth and Twentieth wards, and but Councils will see matter in the earnest hope of

A CITY ENGINEER.

January 11, 1869.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse.

Professor Samuel Finley Breese Morse was born in Charlestown, Mass., on April 27, 1791, and is consequently in the seventy-eighth year of his age. His father, Jedediah Morse, was an eminent divine of sixty years ago, and the first American writer who systematically and thoroughly engaged as a branch of study in the schools and colleges of the country. His son, as a matter of course, received the advantages of a thorough and liberal education, graduating at Yale College in 1810. The following year he entered the office of Washington Allston, a locally painting under the influence of Benjamin West. Leaving, then and there, to have cultivated his aspirations in the line of art, he returned to Boston, and there received a gold medal from an English society as a prize for an original piece of sculpture. In 1811 he went to London, and became a pupil of West, under the patronage of Allston. Here he remained three years, and then returned to Boston, where he opened a studio, and began portrait painting as a profession. In connection with the Rev. Mr. Dana, he published a volume of poems. In 1823 he removed to New York, and was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design, and its first President. In 1829 he went to Europe, and remained there three years, during which time he executed a number of historical paintings, which are now in the possession of his family. On his return to this country he became deeply interested in the subject of electricity, and the result of his investigations and experiments was the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph. The invention was first exhibited in the year 1837, and in the following year he took out a patent for it. In 1844 the first line was completed between Washington and Baltimore, and the first message sent was the following, which was suggested by Miss Ellsworth, daughter of the Commissioner of Patents: "What hath God wrought!" In the winter of 1847 Professor Morse received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Oxford University, England, and in the following year he received the same honor from the University of Cambridge. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from the University of Glasgow, Scotland. In 1856 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Naples, Italy. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Paris, France. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Vienna, Austria. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Berlin, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Leipsic, Saxony. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Dresden, Saxony. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Munich, Bavaria. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Heidelberg, Baden. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Tübingen, Wurtemberg. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Erlangen, Bavaria. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Würzburg, Bavaria. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Bonn, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Cologne, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Aachen, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Münster, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Greifswald, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rostock, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Kiel, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Königsberg, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Breslau, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Halle, Prussia. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Jena, Saxony. In 1858 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Leipsic, Saxony. 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Transcontinental Railroad Bonds.

It is a serious error to assume, as some papers do, that all the Republicans who voted against the repeal of the Tenure-of-office act, did so from a lack of confidence in General Grant. Such an assumption does them great injustice, and General Grant himself will be among the first to repudiate such a motion to the votes of men like Garfield, Dawes, Shellabarger, Williams, Ames, Jenckes, Pike and others. They do not belong to the faction commonly called extreme Radicals, and General Grant has no more faithful supporters than they. Most of the extreme men voted for the repeal. The negative vote was larger than it would have been had the bill come from the committee in the regular way. Coming up as it did, unexpectedly, it looked upon as affirmative vote as making too much haste to constitute the coming power, and this coupled with the objections to some of the particular measures through under the wing of the previous questions, caused some of the ablest and most judicious Republicans to vote in the negative. Probably no one thing did more to secure the passage of the bill yesterday than the positive statement by the highly respected Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. James F. Wilson, that the Committee had agreed to such bill, but that owing to the short session they would be unable to report it in regular order under the call of their Committee. The assumption that Mr. Stewart would lead the opposition to the repeal in the Senate is also unwarranted. He has made no public statement of his views on the subject, and in private conversation has declared that he will vote for the repeal.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.

Texas seems to be every prospect for a revival of business interests in the Southern States. This is especially true of the seaboard cities. The cotton crop is turning out well. The opportunities for investing in land are excellent. The terrible depression of the past few years has, of course, thrown many thousands of acres into the market, under the hammer and by the action of the courts have come themselves. There is much greater willingness to sell, both in Northern men and to the laboring population also. Judging by the offers of land which we have seen, and the numerous inquiries from Virginia papers, addressed to publishers there, we are led to believe that hundred thousand acres will change hands in this way alone. Millions of acres of good land can be purchased now at nominal prices. Other interests are also attracting attention. Parties find that with a capital amount of money and more thorough cultivation they do better than was the case in the old slavery days. Manufacturing enterprises are projected and mining will be actively prosecuted. Improving machines which nothing of that sort has ever been done.

OUR CHURCHES.

Denominational and Personal.

Last summer a United Presbyterian Church was organized at Utica, four Sharpsburg, in this county. Up to within a few weeks, they were supplied from Presbytery with preaching. Recently the church called Mr. A. H. Quayle, who was ordained and installed their pastor. Much promise is borne by this young body.

Rev. David Long, D.D., pastor of the First Old School Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, New York, was recently presented by his church with a magnificent gold watch and chain, and a beautiful gold snuff, and his wife with a valuable group of statuary. It was the thirty-fourth anniversary of his pastorate.

Rev. W. Wylie, of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, offered, at a recent meeting of his church, to accept of a reduced salary, owing to accessions from it, growing out of his refusal to sanction the doings of the synod in suspending George H. Stewart, the eminent philanthropist, for serving his house. The council, with touch feeling, spurned the proposition. Large hearted people, these, who will hold up Dr. W.'s hands, it seems.

The Directors of the Theological Seminary in Allegheny, United Presbyterian, have resolved for instance on Pastoral Theology, by the pastors of different churches of their own body. This avoids the necessity of a resident Professor, and will be found practical. Some have objected to the scheme that it is impracticable, as the students will be scattered throughout the country during the vacation. This was to be expected, but it is hoped that the students will be found in the vicinity of their pastors, and can be called together at any time.

A writer in *The Methodist* suggests that the use of the abbreviations M. E., for Methodist Episcopal, should be discarded. This is reasonable, on grounds of good taste and of fact. We suggest, also, that the confusion of "Episcopal" should be corrected. Episcopal Methodist is known as the Methodist Church which is acknowledged as having the former its full name will be found.

Forbearance of the millionaire are now and then on hand. The latest is a concession occasioned by Dr. Buchanan's church, Broadway—a congregational body. Financial and pecuniary in the assertions were Mr. Marquis, a Presbyterian Episcopal, Mr. Cornell, a Presbyterian Episcopal, Mr. Stewart, a Presbyterian Episcopal, Mr. Phelps, Presbyterian, and others.

The new house of worship, belonging to the second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Allegheny, Pa., is approaching completion. The audience room is to be seated with chairs, and the basement is to be fitted up with the same kind of furniture that their pieces should be such as to make the place of the neighborhood for and speedy of the congregation. It is estimated that the building will cost $40,000.

It is said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the last year has finished and occupied the equivalent of three houses of worship per day. The estimate based on the fact that five hundred and seventy-five were built in the whole number.

The Protestant Episcopal Church, is said to be, in fact, Methodistic in many places. The Methodist Episcopal Church, in many places, is Episcopal in form. Presbyterianism is Episcopal and Congregational. Congregationalism is Presbyterian. Baptists are Methodistic. Episcopalians are Presbyterian. Universalists are Baptist. Unitarians are Universalist. Quakers are Unitarian. Each denomination is more or less influenced by the others.

The Catholic Presbyterians are making efforts to establish a church in Lawrence, Mass. The Catholic Episcopal ministry declines to have as well as position.

A writer in the Protestant Episcopal Church is regretful by some as a profitable contingency. He says that looking to this direction in a wealthy parish is the cause of the decline of High and Low Church views, if it exists.

Secretary Methodist Episcopacy is more than ordinarily interesting. Bishop Simpson has been inducted into his new position, and is said to have demonstrated both the intrinsic and extrinsic influences.

The Free Will Baptists, commencing at Calais, Me., and extending southward, have a line of churches, with a conference and annual session chandlers among the Brethren. They have also organized several in the Shenandoah Valley—headquarters being at Harper's Ferry.

Sectarian antipathies declare Satan much to encourage them, in the chief cities of Persia, Iran, Ispahan, Teheran has taken his family from the Catholic to Unitarian, &c., a tendency of some months.

It is proposed by leading Methodist Episcopalians, to educate their members up to the standard of intelligence. This would require about $2,000,000.

The Protestant Episcopal Missionaries, at Cape Palmas, South Africa, are to be rapidly fortified by the Dutch Lutherans, Rome is also said to be active. They are being sent to Baptist.

A writer in *The Cardinal*, the Presbyterian weekly of San Francisco, is conducting an excellent series of articles on the "Heathen among Us." He says there are 45,000 Chinese in California, of whom 10,000 are in San Francisco. Of these, he says, 1,000 are to be collected into mission schools, and that there are to be such a school in every Chinese settlement. Rev. Dr. Loomis, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, and the Methodists have joined the Union, has corresponded with the Mayors of the following named cities, and elicited information as follows:

	square miles.
Philadelphia	129
Boston	24
Baltimore	31
Cincinnati	24
Buffalo	17
Louisville	14
Chicago	36
Detroit	18
Milwaukee	10
Cleveland	14
Pittsburgh	6
Albany	10
Troy	5
Rochester	10
Syracuse	6
Utica	5
Lowell	10
Lawrence	6
Lynn	10
Worcester	10
Springfield	10
Lowell	10
Lawrence	6
Lynn	10
Worcester	10
Springfield	10

Only one city containing but seven square miles, and that is Pittsburgh. Of the most populous cities, Philadelphia is the most concentrated in its limits, and Pittsburgh the least. Boston is the most densely populated, and Pittsburgh the least. Boston has a population of 250,000 to the square mile, and Pittsburgh 10,000 to the square mile.

New York, to the square mile	24,700
Brooklyn, to the square mile	9,000
Philadelphia, to the square mile, nearly	2,000
Boston, to the square mile	25,000
Chicago, to the square mile, present estimate	4,000
Detroit, to the square mile	10,000
Milwaukee, to the square mile	12,000
Cleveland, to the square mile	10,000
Pittsburgh, to the square mile	9,000

Cost of the Postal Service.

From an interesting report just prepared in the Postoffice Department, showing the cost of the postal service per capita with the amount of revenue compared with the expenditures, it appears that from 1851 to 1861 the high rates of postage; the cost per capita was 32 cents, and its revenue of the Department was 32 9 cent. Of its expenditures. From 1851 to 1861 five and a half cents per capita, and revenue 61 per cent. From 1861 to 1865, the cost per capita 37 cents, and revenue 61 per cent. From 1865 to 1868, the cost per capita 37 cents, and revenue 61 per cent. From 1851 to 1865, the cost per capita 37 cents, and the revenue 61 per cent. The expenditures appear that the postal service has been conducted on the principle of the Department, and the revenue proportion of revenue to expenditures. While the amount of postage has increased in the individual it has been nearly doubled in general element with the increase of population, requiring a proportionate ratio of advantage of about four per cent. This may be considered as the maximum expenditures, and the minimum of revenue of postage as compared with the old. In the increase of population in accommodations and in the cost of mail facilities, and the rapid growth of railroad service, and the extension of mail facilities to the Pacific coast, and to all the Territories, together with the increased postage of all the elements of special accommodations, such as postal cards, route agents, etc., the pro rata productiveness of the cheap postage system, as compared with its accompanying expenditures, is fully equal to that of the old high rate, and greatly in excess of the intermediate rates of transition rates.

Change in the Texture of Iron by Vibrations.

Among engineering questions of great practical importance is that relative to the influence on iron of continued vibrations, or impact, in changing its internal character and rendering more liable to fracture after a time than at first. Many engineers, in connection with both of theory and experiment, that a continued strain has far less effect on an iron bar or rod, than vibrations produced by continual impact and changes of temperature. Thus, in one case, a bar of iron, an inch square, was strung perpendicularly by one end, and a ball hung to the other end, by which it was set to strike it continually. After the end of a year, the bar was found to be unchanged. This bar would probably have supported a weight of about one ton at the top to the breaking point, for an almost indefinite period. The force of the blow in such to be subject to molecular changes that cast iron.

There are not wanting persons of great eminence, however, who deny the fact of any such change, or who think the degree so small of no practical importance. The late Robert Stevenson, of Edinburgh, Col. David Campbell, Messrs. Isaac Jones, C. H. Paulson, John S. Willcox, Robert Wilson, Francis Saltern, S. S. Fowler, W. S. Hayes, John P. Peters, John F. Singer, A. L. Robinson, H. R. Wilkins, or of

Col. THEO. HYATT,
PRESIDENT P. M. A.

J. L. READ.

J. L. Read & Son,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS

AND

STATIONERS,

102 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Open for Business about January 15.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK AND NATIONAL REGISTER FOR 1869. An encyclopedia of Historical, Political, Statistical and Industrial Information. This work contains a full account of the Civil, Political and Military History, respecting the United States and Foreign countries, together with a complete history of the National and State Governments, which will commence with the year 1868. Published by D. G. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.

FRESH LOBSTERS, CLAMS, MACKEREL AND HALIBUT.

IMPORTED ENGLISH PICKLES, ASSORTED.

GUAVA, CURRENT, BLACKBERRY and ASSORTED JELLIES.

GERMAN CHERRIES, CURRANTS and TURKEY PRUNES.

HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

WORCESTERSHIRE AND LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

MESSINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

LAYER, CROWN AND IMPERIAL RAISINS.

TOMATO, WALNUT AND MUSHROOM CATSUPS.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS, SYRUPS, ASSORTED.

ANCHOVIES, CAPERS, OLIVES, MUSHROOMS.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLA, SARDINES.

OLIVE OILS, SPICED AND COVE OYSTERS.

NUTS, SPICES, PICKLES, SOAPS, CHOCOLATES.

POWDERED, GRANULATED CRUSHED AND COFFEE SUGARS.

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Famous Magic Linen Marker

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This EXQUISITE and INGENIOUS LITTLE MACHINE, also effectually PRINTS on Cards, Paper, Leather or Moulds covers of Books, Albums, &c., &c., in Gold, or any other color, with an elegance of style not to be surpassed.

The reputation of my superior INDELIBLE INK is universally conceded, a bottle of which is furnished with each Instrument.

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JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

Sole Agent for Allegheny County.

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PRINTING,
STRAW,
RAG, GLASS,
CARPET,
HARDWARE,
And MANILLAS,

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

82 THIRD AVENUE.

CASH PAID FOR ROPE, RAGS AND OLD PAPERS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the COOPER FIRE COMPANY will be held at their Engine House, on either Sandusky or Ohio streets, Allegheny City, for the election of Directors, and any other business which may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Cottage Hotel, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

J. MASLIN COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 14, 1869.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Monongahela Navigation Company have this day declared a Dividend on the Stock of said Company of THREE PER CENT. for the past six months, or One Dollar and a Half a share, free from U. S. Revenue Tax, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday, 18th inst.

W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANY.—DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the full shares of said stock, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the SIX months ending December 31, 1868, payable at the office of GEO. A. BERRY, Treasurer, Citizens Bank, on and after January 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed January 20th, and reopened January 26th instant. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. RODGERS, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, January 12, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ALLEGHENY OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT., payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.

WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE PITTSBURGH FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, from earnings of the past six months, payable to Stockholders at the Office of Semple & Jones, Bankers, on and after Monday, January 18, 1869.

JOHN B. SEMPLE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Corner Federal and Stockton Avenue, Allegheny, January 11, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. DUNCAN & CO.)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Stock 6 Per Cent. Exhaustion Bonds at 90.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 15, 1869.

There was hardly as easy a feeling in the money market to-day. It was more difficult to place good paper on the open market at rates which harmonized with the tenor of other leading conditions. Borrowers on call were readily obtaining accommodations at seven per cent., which, however, is adroit, which possesses the elements of stability, and which promises to continue for stimulating and accommodations.

Government funds to-day were not so firm, as on yesterday. Additional facilities to invest on the whole series of issues. The field for considerable money is opened, and the manufacturers are already beginning to feel the influence of the quickening of the market, and prices of the most and afternoon boards were forced down an average of ½ from the opening prices. Advantage of this movement was taken by the Eighteen-mile men, and it is a suggestive fact that while free movements declined seventy-five hundred thousand. The operations were exceedingly large, and on the Pacific Railroad bonds alone, later in the day, the market recovered some and prices returned to the vicinity of the opening figures.

—Messrs. Jos. S. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government securities for sale to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Opening.	Noon.	Close.
6-20s, 1862			
6-20s, 1864			
6-20s, 1865			
6-20s, 1865, new			
6-20s, 1867			
6-20s, 1868			
5-20s, 1881			
10-40s			

—Samuel T. Bixby & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. 6s, 1881		
U. S. 5-20s, 1862		
U. S. 5-20s, 1864		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new		
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		
U. S. 5-20s, 1868		
U. S. 10-40s		

—The stock market was pretty much in the same humor as yesterday. No new developments are reported to-day, and the market is largely influenced, and the prices were about the same as last reported. The New York Times remarks that if the income of last week, in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad alone, is a fair sample of the profits which will be realized by the holders of the Fort Wayne consolidated mortgage, their prices for the present month may be the third Monday in March, we shall probably see all other stocks in proportion on this subject. The another experiment is to be made to control and obstruct, if not immediately, only the immediate natural promotion of the country by the gentlemen of gold speculation. Wherever speculation prevails, but they are not widely disposed, and are generally too much come in their own interest, to be used effectually, unless a large amount of the public should be attracted to it, and the stock, in addition to the speculative element to, by the revolutionary combination.

Whatever may be the result of these bold operations, it is well understood upon this street, and, indeed, throughout the country, that the real active "bear" element have sent their stocks investment holders have sent their stocks the owners of stocks have been forced to the market, and prices at the noon and afternoon boards were forced down an average of ½ from the opening prices. Advantage of this movement was taken by the Eighteen-mile men, and it is a suggestive fact that while free movements declined seventy-five hundred thousand. The operations were exceedingly large, and on the Pacific Railroad bonds alone, later in the day, the market recovered some and prices returned to the vicinity of the opening figures.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, January 16, 1869.

Since our last there has been very little change in note in most general markets. Trade is dull in breadstuffs and prices without quotable change.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Are in good demand at $7 00@7 25 per 100 lbs, as to quality. In a retail way, some sales have sold as high as $7 50@8 00 per 100.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales in kegs at 10@12c, and from store at 12@13c per lb.

BEANS—Market better supplied and prices for the best sort are steady, and fair to good at $2 00@2 25 per bushel. Would command $2 25@2 50, as to quality.

BUTTER—Fresh, Choice small Rolls are quite scarce at 50@55c per lb.

BOOTS, LACE, ETC.—Market quiet, with fair enquiry, and holders firm at quotations. We quote wholesale at the supercilious rates for best to various grades and in buckets 2@3c per lb.

BRANDY—Peach county at $2 50@3 00, as to quality. Fresh peach, would command $3 25@3 50, as to quality.

CHEESE—Fresh, Choice small Rolls are quite scarce at 20c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Fair to good, 4@5c per lb.

CANDLES—Market quiet, with fair enquiry, and holders firm at quotations. We quote Sperm, 45@50c per lb; Pure Adamantine, 25@30c per lb; Pure Star, 20@25c per lb; Pure Tallow, 15@16c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Corn, Choice, $1 40@1 50 per dozen; Tomatoes, $1 40@1 50 per dozen; Peaches, Choice quality, $2 50@3 00 per dozen; Pine Apples, $2 50@3 00 per dozen; Blueberries, $1 40@1 50 per dozen; Assorted Lots, $1 40@1 50 per dozen; Lobsters, $1 40@1 50 per dozen; Salmon, $1 40@1 50 per dozen.

COAL—Market fairly supplied and dull at 2½c per bushel in the yard.

COTTON—Market firm with but light sales reported. Some speculative inquiry for small lots at 30c per lb, but the stock is not large enough to be quotable.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm. Choice Apples, 6@6½c per lb; small to fair, 4@5c per lb; Peaches, 8@9c per lb; Cherries, 12@13c per lb; Blackberries, 8@9c per lb; Raspberries, 12@13c per lb.

EGGS—Market quiet. We quote at 30@35c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Market quiet. We quote Choice Live Geese at 70@75c per lb; Mixed, 60@65c per lb.

FISH—The following are the Pearl Mills prices for packed: Trout $1 10 per keg; small do do, $1 00 per keg; No 1 Herring, $1 00 per keg; do do packed, $1 00 per keg; Mackerel, $1 00 per keg; Codfish, 6c per lb.

FLOUR—Market steady. We quote Superfine No 1 at $6 50@7 00; do No 2 at $7 00@7 50; do No 3 at $8 00@8 50; Extra, $8 50@9 00; Family, $9 00@10 00; Fancy, $10 00@11 00; Minnesota Roller, $11 00@12 00; Western Reserve Roller, $12 00@13 00.

FEED—Market fairly supplied and dull at 2c per lb for Bran and Middlings.

FRUITS—Lemons—Market firm with but light sales reported. Sales of small lots at $6 00@7 00 per box, as to quality.

Oranges—Market steady. We quote Florida at $5 00@6 00 per box; Messina at $5 00@6 00 per box; Palermo at $5 00@6 00 per box.

Bananas—Market quiet. We quote at $3 00@4 00 per bunch.

Pineapples—Market quiet. We quote at $3 00@4 00 per dozen.

Cocoanuts—Market quiet. We quote at $6 00@7 00 per hundred.

Figs—Market quiet. We quote at 20@25c per lb.

Dates—Market quiet. We quote at 12@15c per lb.

Prunes—Market quiet. We quote at 12@15c per lb.

Raisins—We quote Layers at $3 00@3 50 per box; Loose Muscatels at $2 50@3 00 per box; Valencias at 15@16c per lb.

GRAIN—There is a quiet Allegheny river market for all kinds of grain, and prices are without change. We quote:

Corn, shelled	70@75c
Corn, ear	60@65c
Oats	45@50c
Barley	$1 50@1 60
Rye	$1 00@1 10
Timothy Seed	$3 00@3 25
Flax Seed	$2 50@2 75
Hungarian	$1 00@1 10
Millet	$1 00@1 10
Clover Seed	$6 00@6 50

All sheets over 20 lbs, while, ½c per lb extra.

NAILS.

10d and 12d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$ 00
8d Nails	00
6d Nails	00
4d Nails	00
3d Nails	00
2d Nails	00
Finishing Nails—2½ inches	00
Finishing Nails—2 inches	00
Finishing Nails—1½ inches	00
Finishing Nails—1¼ inches	00
Finishing Nails—1 inch	00

Extra on 8d Nails, $0 00; 10d Nails, $0 00; 12d Nails, $0 00; 20d Nails, $0 00; 30d Nails, $0 00; 40d Nails, $0 00; 50d Nails, $0 00; 60d Nails, $0 00.

Finishing Nails—2½ inches measure 42 to the foot.

Finishing Nails—2 inches measure 48 to the foot.

Finishing Nails—1½ inches measure 54 to the foot.

CASTINGS.

Nails—2½@3 per keg off, to Sale of 200 kegs and upwards.

SPIKES.

Sale of assortment at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if required on receipt of invoices. Freight to be added to the bills. Prices are without Special Discount Notes or Cash rates. See discount on lots of less amount than 500.

Iron at New York.

Scotch pig, with increased enquiry, is unsettled and lower, says the *Shipping List*. Sales of 500 tons have been made for No. 1 grade, and 500 or so ship has been negotiated for at those rates and Monkland; 20 tons close-grade brought $36 50 30 days, ex ship; 50 do Londonderry $36 50 do days, from yard; and between the above, an inquirer has run off in the 200 to 300 tons at $36 00 ex ship, for Eglinton, and $37 from warehouse, from yard. American pig is weak and lower, with a general disposition to let prices run down at the beginning of the week. There are sellers, but few or no buyers, and for parcels forced on the market no prices are accepted. The last sales of No. 1 were of Thomas at $35, and No. 2 do at $34 50 cash; we quote No. 1 at $35@36, and No. 2 at $34@35 at time. No. 1 Hematite was brought on, South American delivery, at $40 cash.

Bar—Rolled iron is dull at $95@98 ton, the account of the many failures are out of receipts of every description.

Hoops—The market is overstocked. We quote nominal at 4@5c. Some Scotch hoops are offered at 4c, but the market is overstocked.

Nails—The market is overstocked. We quote nominal at 4@5c. Some Scotch hoops are offered at 4c, but the market is overstocked.

Pig Iron—Quite a quiet Allegheny iron month at $35 00@36 00 cash for No. 1, and $34 00@35 00 for No. 2.

Rails—Rolled iron is dull at $95@98 ton, the account of the many failures are out of receipts of every description.

Steel—The market is overstocked. We quote nominal at 4@5c. Some Scotch hoops are offered at 4c, but the market is overstocked.

Spikes—There is more firmness in the market and we quote prices nominal at 4@5c per lb. Some sales at 4c per lb.

Wire—Rolled iron is dull at $95@98 ton, the account of the many failures are out of receipts of every description.

Wrought Iron—The market is overstocked. We quote nominal at 4@5c. Some Scotch hoops are offered at 4c, but the market is overstocked.

Yellow Metal—Rolled iron is dull at $95@98 ton, the account of the many failures are out of receipts of every description.

Zinc—The market is overstocked. We quote nominal at 4@5c. Some Scotch hoops are offered at 4c, but the market is overstocked.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, January 15, 1869.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Weather cloudy and cold. Mercury 20° at 6 P. M. River rising with two feet water in the channel. Thermometer 20° at 6 A. M. Weather cloudy, snowlight and freezing.

LOUISVILLE, January 15, 1869.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

River rising with one foot water in the channel. Thermometer 20° at 6 A. M. Weather cloudy, snowlight and freezing.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Departed.

FUTURES FOR DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The bullish feeling which has been active in sales of the new material, and the sales were large. At the close, however, there was less firmness, but there was no decline in prices. The following are the closing quotations: The dispatches from Antwerp to-day report the market at 37 francs. No refined oil there was very little done. We note in detail as follows:

BROADCLOTHS—There was a falling off in the demand for cassimeres and the sales were light. The quotations were: April and January, $1 40@1 45; July and October, $1 40@1 45. We note no regular sales of cassimeres; the only transactions were in small lots, none of lasting 1 to 5 at $1 40@1 45.

DELAINES—The fair market during the greater portion of the day was firm, with a good demand, but later on the market became quiet, and the sales were light. Some were reported at 33c for 6-4 and 28c for 5-4, but the quotations were: 6-4, 32@33c; 5-4, 27@28c; 4-4, 23@24c.

PRINTS—Market quiet. We quote at 12@13c for the best makes.

SHEETINGS—The following are the quotations: Brown Sheetings, 4-4 wide, 12@13c; do 5-4 wide, 14@15c; do 6-4 wide, 16@17c; Bleached Sheetings, 4-4 wide, 14@15c; do 5-4 wide, 16@17c; do 6-4 wide, 18@19c.

SHIRTINGS—Market quiet. We quote at 12@13c for the best makes.

TICKINGS—Market quiet. We quote at 12@13c for the best makes.

TWEEDS—Market quiet. We quote at 12@13c for the best makes.

YARNS—The following are the quotations: No 1 Yarns, 4-4 wide, 12@13c; do 5-4 wide, 14@15c; do 6-4 wide, 16@17c; No 2 Yarns, 4-4 wide, 14@15c; do 5-4 wide, 16@17c; do 6-4 wide, 18@19c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND COAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 16, 1869.

The market during the week has presented no particular feature of special interest. The demand was fair for certain grades of iron, while other grades were dull. The supply of all grades of western iron was considerable, no single firm receiving 50 cars from the West during the first six days in January. The receipts by the river were also on the increase. We are reported the following, being only a portion of the weekly operations, to the parties who have withheld their sales are satisfied, we are not disposed to find fault:

Shenango Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

Charcoal.

Bloom.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1869.

Flour rules dull and unchanged. Wheat is in fair demand at full prices. Corn is steady and unchanged. Oats are firm. Provisions are unchanged. Whiskey is quiet at 93@94c.

CENTRAL AND UNION Pacific RR. Bonds.

The cheapest investment now in the market. For sale by

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

Also, dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Coupons and Foreign Exchange, at market rates.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 136½@136¾.

NEW YORK, January 15.

MONEY.

To-day was earlier than at any time since the civil war, closed, and the supply is in excess of the wants of brokers, and loans are tendered at as high 7 per cent, with an increasing business at 6 p cent.

SILVER.

Firm; opened at 130@, declined to 129¾, and closed at 130@.

GOVERNMENTS.

Quiet and declined a fraction, but subsequently improved and closed strong on the denial by the secretary of the Treasury that the Government is not now negotiating for the purchase of any amount. Coupons of 1881 closed at 107¾@108 and 5-20s of 1865, old issue, at 107¾@108, and 5-20s of 1865, new issue, at 107¾@108, and 5-20s of 1867 at 107¾@108, and 5-20s of 1868 at 107¾@108.

STATE STOCKS.

Higher and nominally: Missouri 6s, ——; new Tennessee 6s, ——; old Tennessee 6s, ——; North Carolina 6s, ——; new North Carolina 6s, ——; Virginia 6s, ——; Alabama 5s, ——; Alabama 8s, ——.

RAILROAD BONDS.

In the stock market there was a well distributed business early in the day which commanded a good deal of attention, but the dullness which subsequently prevailed, and the result was in favor of the bears. Reading, Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific and Quicksilver were the leading stocks dealt in, and the fluctuations were not large. Reading sold down to 96¾

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ASSESSMENT COURTS.

Decision of the Supreme Court—Judge Sharswood delivering the opinion of the court, affirming the decision of the court below, in the case of the ... [illegible] ... to quash the assessment of ... [illegible] ... for the opening of Penn street, from Stanwix street to the Allegheny river, and the ... [illegible] ... to the election of a Mayor, ... [illegible] ... the meeting was called to order at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. JOHN A. WILLIS, Mr. J. ... [illegible] ... was called to the chair, and ... [illegible] ... On motion of Mr. ... [illegible] ... Henry M. Long were appointed ... [illegible] ... one of the secretaries.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, after the chairman announced that there was a vacancy in the Board of Common Council from the Fifth ward, caused by the resignation of Robert Bowden, Esq., and that the meeting was called for the purpose of filling the vacancy.

On motion of Mr. ... [illegible] ... it was moved that the nominations be received from the floor, and that the question be put to the Select Council after the nominations were received.

The following gentlemen were then nominated: ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... declined the nomination.

The list of members of the Common Council was then called over, and after all of those present had answered to their names, the ballots were distributed to the several members.

The chairman appointed Messrs. ... [illegible] ... to act as tellers, and upon the ... [illegible] ... announced that the following gentlemen had received the highest number of votes, and were therefore declared elected:

[illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... declined the nomination.

On motion, Messrs. ... [illegible] ... were appointed a committee to wait upon the Select Council and inform them of the action of the Common Council.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... moved that the Council proceed to the election of ... [illegible] ... Mayor for the ensuing year.

On motion the joint session then adjourned, and the members of the Common Council then retired to their own chamber for organization.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The minutes of the meeting of the Select Council held on Thursday evening last were read and approved.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... announced that the first business in order was the election of a permanent President.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... moved that Mr. JAMES MCMILLEN, Jr., James Ballentine and ... [illegible] ... be appointed tellers to receive the ballots of the members, and report the result of the election.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... moved that the nominations be received from the floor, and that the question be put to the Common Council after the nominations were received.

The following gentlemen were then nominated: ... [illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... declined the nomination.

The ballots were then distributed to the members, and after the same had been collected, the tellers announced that the following gentlemen had received the highest number of votes, and were therefore declared elected:

[illegible] ... Mr. ... [illegible] ... declined the nomination.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... moved that the Council now proceed to the election of ... [illegible] ... Mayor for the ensuing year.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... offered a resolution that when Council adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday evening, January 11, and for the purpose of going in solemn procession to the old Court House and the inauguration of the Mayor elect.

Mr. ... [illegible] ... moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking the resolution up for immediate consideration